



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/770,724	02/03/2004	James E. Chomas	2003P14530US	2282
7590	05/03/2006		EXAMINER	
Siemens Corporation Intellectual Property Department 170 Wood Avenue South Iselin, NJ 08830			JAWORSKI, FRANCIS J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3768	

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/770,724	Applicant(s) CHOMAS ET AL
Examiner Jaworski Francis J.	Art Unit 3737	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 February 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 - 27 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 17-22 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 23 and 25-27 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 9, 10, 13, 16 and 24 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date .

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1 – 8, 11 - 12, 14 – 15 , 23 and 25 - 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grenon (US6258033) alone or further in view of Sasaki et al (US5469849).

Grenon is directed to ultrasound quantitative tissue perfusion measurements using contrast agents, where since both the organ under study and the contrast agent used can affect the contrast stability model or CSM in the linear/non-linear/agent destruct modes and therefore demand different imaging parameters including therefore when destroying contrast agents, hence when initiating a procedure, receive

parameters including receive gain are adjusted during an NROI (Normalization ROI)-based calibration phase for enactment of an IROI (investigational ROI) –based quantified measurement phase.

Grenon further states that the adaptive normalization process (as detailed in Col. 6 incl. lines 46 – 48)) allows the system to 'automatically adjust system parameters for the visualization of that organ..' (col. 5 lines 46 – 48) It therefore appears that with respect to the variable of the organ under study, the normalization adjustment of system gain setting (or transmit level or agent infusion rate) is automatic insofar as the reference literally says so. In the case of the contrast agent selection variability, the control is said to be 'manual..' (col. 6 lines 42 – 51) and elsewhere the agent infusion setting is intimated to be automatic, see col. 7 lines 30-36. Since these variables would be expected to change when organ or agent or agent inflow rate has changed then it becomes inherently obvious to re-normalize should this occur during the overall imaging session. Otherwise Grenon is interpretable as pertaining to normalizing free of user input and with inaccessibility to change inputs at least during the iterative computations of normalization.

In the alternative, if one interprets that the contrast agent-variation gain is manually set in Grenon, it would have been obvious nonetheless in view of Sasaki et al per discussion of the Information Mode in cols. 3 – 5 esp. col. 5 lines 15 – 45 to adjust image brightness automatically based on contrast agent type and concentration/amount in Grenon since Sasaki et al evidence that one need merely inform the ultrasound system of the relevant data in order for it to exercise automatic gain controls. Again,

repeat operation is pre-supposed since different modes 25A-D are possible and one might be expected to repeat a quantification measurement if the initial concentration/amount of contrast agent were insufficient for example, whereupon the automatic gain calibrations of both references would be invoked.

Otherwise time-density curves sought in both references include a wash-in/washout phase.

Since the NROI and the IROI are mutually exclusive but both contain blood, claim 11 is met by the aforementioned repetition of calibrations and mode changes.

Since Grenon presupposes that destructive CSM mode is one modality for the NROI/IROI calibration & execution phases to occur (see cols. 1 – 2 bridging) then claims 12, 14 – 15, 23, 25 are met.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 9 – 10, 13, 16, 24 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 17 – 22 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

Art Unit: 3737

The previous rejection basis has been withdrawn however an extensive research has resulted in the consideration that Grenon alone or in view of Sasaki et al better represent the argument that the artisan would have automatically adjusted ultrasound contrast agent quantification system receive gain and other affected settings with changes in organ study or contrast agent type and including wash-in/washout study and agent destruct mode.

This action is NOT made final however the case should be prepared for final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Jaworski Francis J. at telephone number 571-272-4738.

FJJ:fjj

042606



Francis J. Jaworski
Primary Examiner